UNITED
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Security Council

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S/25743
7 May 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 MAY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BULGARIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the annexed Memorandum by the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria regarding the implementation of Security Council resolution 820 (1993).

I would be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Slavi PASHOVSKI
Permanent Representative
of Bulgaria to the United Nations

Annex

Memorandum dated 6 May 1993 of the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria regarding the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 820 (1993)

On 26 April 1993, the provisions of United Nations Security Council resolution 820 (1993) regarding the new trade and economic sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) came into effect. The Government of the Republic of Bulgaria has already declared its readiness to abide in good faith by its obligations under the United Nations Charter and to implement the sanctions imposed by Security Council resolution 820 (1993).

In its Memorandum regarding the losses, damages and economic difficulties sustained by the Republic of Bulgaria as a result of the implementation of the sanctions imposed by resolutions 757 (1992) and 787 (1992), which was submitted to the Sanctions Committee in December 1992, the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria supplied preliminary information about the negative effect of the sanctions on the social and economic development of the country during the first seven months of their enforcement. Availing itself of its right provided for in Article 50 of the United Nations Charter, the Bulgarian Government requested that the Security Council consider the issue of overcoming the specific economic problems of the country.

As a result of the implementation of Security Council resolutions 757 (1992) and 787 (1992), the economy of the Republic of Bulgaria suffered direct losses amounting to US$ 1.8 billion for the period July 1992-April 1993 (cf. appendix I).

The entering into force of the new trade and economic sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) imposed by Security Council resolution 820 (1993) brought about a sharp rise in the direct losses, thus inflicting an extremely heavy blow on the national economy. According to initial estimates, the average monthly direct losses in the industrial sector, foreign trade, international transport and communications will amount to US$ 234.7 million. The total amount of the losses for the period May-December 1993 is expected to reach US$ 1,877.6 million (cf. appendix II).

The above figures do not include indirect damages and losses of profit, nor losses sustained by the private sector. The sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) practically cut off the Republic of Bulgaria from the European markets which are of vital importance to the advance of the ongoing complex process of economic reforms (over 60 per cent of the Bulgarian exports to the European markets is affected through the zone affected by the sanctions regime). The disruption of traditional transportation links and the necessity to use detour routes with heavy traffic raise the cost of Bulgarian exports to Central and Western Europe. The great share of perishable goods in these exports has an additional adverse effect on their realization on the above markets. The rise in the cost of imported goods from Central and Western Europe, on its part, will inevitably speed up the process of inflation and will aggravate the financial situation of the country. The

difficulties in transport and communications will eventually have an extremely negative effect on the attracting of foreign investment to Bulgaria, as well.

Taking into account also the considerable losses incurred by the Bulgarian economy as a result of the sanctions against Iraq and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, as well as the size of the existing foreign debt of the country, the cumulative effect of the strict implementation of the respective Security Council resolutions will have grave consequences for the social and economic development of Bulgaria.

Besides, it is necessary to underscore that the sanctions have an especially adverse effect on the Bulgarian minority in eastern Serbia, which lives in the least developed part of this country. This population expects urgent humanitarian aid from the Republic of Bulgaria.

In view of the above, the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria calls upon the United Nations Security Council, its permanent members, the European Community, the European Free Trade Association, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the international financial institutions to pay particular attention to the specific and aggravating economic problems with which the Republic of Bulgaria is confronted in the implementation of the sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

The Government of the Republic of Bulgaria believes that the Working Group set up in the framework of the Sanctions Committee should have as a priority the elaboration of an effective mechanism for the application of Article 50 of the United Nations Charter. This mechanism could, in particular, include the following groups of measures:

- Determining the criteria for the presence of "special economic problems" with which a given country observing the sanctions is confronted pursuant to Article 50 of the Charter;

- Sending fact-finding missions of the United Nations Security Council to make independent expert assessments of the economic losses incurred by the countries, which have invoked Article 50 of the Charter;

- Proposing concrete forms to compensate for the losses of sustained, in particular through the establishment of a special compensation fund of the United Nations or, on the recommendation of the Security Council, by the competent international financial organizations.

In the case of Bulgaria, these could include more specifically measures to alleviate the financial situation of the country and financing of infrastructure projects for urgently overcoming the serious transport and communications problems (cf. appendix III).

It seems pertinent to point out that a number of provisions in Security Council resolution 820 (1993) will complicate the strict implementation of the resolution by the States Members of the United Nations. In this connection the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria calls upon the Sanctions Committee to provide an interpretation of and additional information regarding the following points:

1. Determining the criteria underlying the exceptions to the prohibition regarding transshipments through the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) pursuant to paragraph 22 of resolution 820 (1992).

2. For the implementation of paragraph 12 of resolution 820 (1993) it is necessary to determine the exact borders of the areas controlled by Serb forces, e.g., by listing the municipalities or towns located in these areas.

3. For the purposes of implementation of paragraphs 24 and 25 of the resolution, it is necessary that the Sanctions Committee issue a list of the vessels, freight vehicles, rolling stock and aircraft in which a majority or controlling interest is held by a person or undertaking in or operating from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

Since under the provisions of Security Council resolution 820 (1993) all transshipments, both by land and on the Danube, through the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are carried out only with special authorization by the United Nations Sanctions Committee, it is our view that under the present circumstances the Security Council and the Sanctions Committee, respectively, should undertake the necessary steps to improve considerably the effectiveness of the work of the Committee in issuing these authorizations.

Appendix I

Summarized information about the approximate average monthly losses which the Republic of Bulgaria has suffered as a result of the implementation of Security Council resolution 787 (1992) during the period July 1992-April 1993 in some basic branches of the economy

	United States dollars
1. International transport	6.8 million
2. International communications	1.0 million
3. Foreign trade	80.0 million
4. Industry	93.0 million
TOTAL PER MONTH	180.0 million
FOR 10 MONTHS	1.8 billion

Appendix II

Summarized information about the approximate average monthly losses which the Republic of Bulgaria will suffer as a result of the implementation of Security Council resolution 820 (1993) during the period May 1992-December 1993 in some basic branches of the economy

	Millions of United States dollars
1. International transport	12.5
2. International communications	1.5
3. Foreign trade	100.0
4. Industry	120.7
TOTAL (for the above branches)	234.7
EXPECTED LOSSES FOR THE PERIOD MAY-DECEMBER 1993	1 877.6

Appendix III

List of key infrastructural investment projects aimed at easing the heavy international road and railway traffic from Western Europe via Bulgaria to Greece, Turkey and the Middle East countries

1. Road and railway bridge on the Danube at Vidin (Bulgaria)/Kalafat (Romania) - estimated cost: US$ 100 million;

2. Two-way high-speed railway link Sofia-Vidin (Lom) - estimated cost: US$ 1,175 million;

3. Reconstruction, doubling and electrification of the railway link Sofia-Kulata (checkpoint Promahon, Greece) - estimated cost: US$ 1,260 million;

4. Highway Vidin-Sofia with tunnel at the Petrokhan Balkan pass and reconstruction of the motorway Sofia-Kulata - total estimated cost: US$ 300 million;

5. Highway on the destination Istanbul-Bourgas (Bulgaria)-Varna (Bulgaria)-East Romania-West Ukraine-Poland (the Baltic Republics) with a Bulgarian section evaluated at US$ 300-500 million;

6. Railway link Gyueshevo (Bulgaria)-Kriva Palanka (Macedonia) as a part of the East-West transport corridor Italy-Slovenia-Albania-Macedonia-Bulgaria - estimated cost: US$ 100 million.

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 28 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF PANAMA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Panama to the United Nations presents its greetings to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform him of the measures adopted by the Republic of Panama in order to give effect to Security Council resolution 757 (1992).

In this connection, we inform him that, on 12 December 1992, the Panamanian Government issued Executive Order No. 285, which gives effect to Security Council resolutions 713 (1991) and 757 (1992). This Order has been transmitted to the competent Panamanian authorities for the implementation of its provisions.

We also state that, since October 1992, the Republic of Panama has had no diplomatic or consular presence in the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or in the States of which it was composed.

We enclose, for whatever purposes the Secretary-General may deem appropriate, a photocopy of the Order in question as it was promulgated in the Official Gazette of Panama.*

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* A photocopy of the document may be consulted in room S-3545A.

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France, Hungary, Japan, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Having considered with concern the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) dated 12 March 1993 addressed to the President of the Council (S/25405) concerning the intention of the Government of the DPRK to withdraw from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (the Treaty) and the report of the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (S/25556),

Recalling the Security Council presidential statement of 8 April 1993 (S/25562) in which the members of the Council welcome all efforts aimed at resolving this situation and, in particular, encourage the IAEA to continue its consultations with the DPRK for proper settlement of the nuclear verification issue in the DPRK,

Noting in that context the critical importance of the Treaty, and emphasizing the integral role of IAEA safeguards in the implementation of the Treaty and in ensuring the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and reaffirming the crucial contribution which progress in non-proliferation can make to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling the Joint Declaration by the DPRK and the Republic of Korea (ROK) on the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, which includes establishment of a credible and effective bilateral inspection regime and a pledge not to possess nuclear reprocessing and uranium enrichment facilities,

Noting that the DPRK is party to the Treaty and has concluded a full-scope safeguards agreement as required by that Treaty,

Having also considered with regret the IAEA Board of Governors' findings contained in its resolution of 1 April 1993 that the DPRK is in non-compliance with its obligations under the IAEA-DPRK safeguards agreement (INFCIRC/403), and that the IAEA is not able to verify that there has been no diversion of nuclear materials required to be safeguarded under the terms of the IAEA-DPRK safeguards agreement to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices,

Noting the 1 April 1993 statement by the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States, the depositories of the Treaty (S/25515), which questions whether the DPRK's stated reasons for withdrawing from the Treaty constitute extraordinary events relating to the subject-matter of the Treaty,

Noting the letter of reply by the DPRK to the Director-General of the IAEA dated 22 April 1993 which, inter alia, encourages and urges the Director-General to hold consultations with the DPRK on the implementation of the safeguards agreement, noting also that the DPRK has expressed its willingness to seek a negotiated solution to this issue,

Welcoming recent signs of improved cooperation between the DPRK and the IAEA and the prospect of contacts between the DPRK and other Member States,

1. Calls upon the DPRK to reconsider the announcement contained in the letter of 12 March 1993 and thus to reaffirm its commitment to the Treaty;

2. Further calls upon the DPRK to honour its non-proliferation obligations under the Treaty and comply with its safeguards agreement with the IAEA as specified by the IAEA Board of Governors' resolution of 25 February 1993;

3. Requests the Director-General of the IAEA to continue to consult with the DPRK with a view to resolving the issues which are the subject of the Board of Governors' findings and to report to the Security Council on his efforts in due time;

4. Urges all Member States to encourage the DPRK to respond positively to this resolution, and encourages them to facilitate a solution;

5. Decides to remain seized of the matter and to consider further Security Council action if necessary.

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10 May 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3210th meeting, on 10 May 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina":

"The Security Council, recalling its statement of 21 April 1993 (S/25646) concerning the atrocities and killings in areas north and west of Sarajevo, expresses its grave concern at the major new military offensive launched by Bosnian Croat paramilitary units in the areas of Mostar, Jablanica and Dreznica.

"The Security Council strongly condemns this major military offensive launched by Bosnian Croat paramilitary units which is totally inconsistent with the signature of the Peace Plan for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Bosnian Croat party. The Council demands that the attacks against the areas of Mostar, Jablanica and Dreznica cease forthwith; that Bosnian Croat paramilitary units withdraw immediately from the area and that all the parties strictly comply with their previous commitments as well as the cease-fire agreed to today between the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Croat party.

"The Security Council also expresses its deep concern that the UNPROFOR battalion in the area has been forced under fire to redeploy as a result of this latest offensive and condemns the refusal of Bosnian Croat paramilitary units to allow the presence of United Nations military observers, in particular in the city of Mostar.

"The Security Council once again reiterates its demand that UNPROFOR personnel be allowed unimpeded access throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in this particular case, demands that the Bosnian Croat paramilitary units ensure the safety and security of UNPROFOR as well as all United Nations personnel in the areas of Mostar, Jablanica and Dreznica. In this connection, the Council expresses its deep concern at the increasing hostile attitude of Bosnian Croat paramilitary units towards UNPROFOR personnel.

"The Security Council calls upon the Republic of Croatia, in accordance with the commitments under the Zagreb agreement of 25 April 1993 (S/25659), to exert all its influence on the Bosnian Croat leadership and paramilitary units with a view to ceasing immediately their attacks particularly in the areas of Mostar, Jablanica and Dreznica. It further calls on the Republic of Croatia to adhere strictly to its obligations under Security Council resolution 752, including putting an end to all forms of interference and respecting the territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Security Council once again reaffirms the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the inacceptability of the acquisition of territory by force and the practice of 'ethnic cleansing'.

"The Security Council remains seized of the matter and is ready to consider further measures to ensure that all parties and others concerned abide by their commitments and fully respect relevant Council decisions."

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S/25747
10 May 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 MAY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to draw the attention of the Security Council to the systematic abuse of Safeguards Agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) by some officials of the Secretariat of the IAEA.

Some officials of the Secretariat of the IAEA have demanded the inspections of the military sites of the DPRK on the basis of the fabricated "satellite intelligence information" provided by the United States, in violation of due observance of the sovereign rights of States, which is stipulated in paragraph D, article 3 of the Statute of the IAEA.

They systematically handed over the secret information of the inspections to the United States and made public of the results of the inspection, in contravention of the principles of neutrality and impartiality and non-disclose of secret in the performance of their duties, which is defined in paragraph F, article 7 of the Statute of the IAEA.

The United States, in violation of its obligations under the NPT, has imposed a nuclear threat against the DPRK, systematically interfered in the IAEA's inspection and manipulated some officials of the Secretariat of the IAEA into forcing "special inspection" against the DPRK.

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request the Security Council to consider the issue on the abuse of Safeguards Agreement by the IAEA at a meeting of the Security Council, if it is convened to consider the issues of implementation of the Safeguards Agreement between the DPRK and the IAEA.

It shall be appreciated if this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador,
Permanent Representative

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10 May 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 MAY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Croatian Government is extremely disturbed by the recent news about the fighting around the town of Mostar. The Republic of Croatia firmly supports the Vance-Owen peace plan as well as all attempts to restore the peace process on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Furthermore it denounces renewed hostilities between members of the Croatian Defense Council (HVO) forces and the Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina is calling for an immediate cease-fire. These hostilities regardless of why and how they have been provoked, are seriously deteriorating the chances for a successful implementation of the peace plan.

The Republic of Croatia is aware that tragic clashes between Croatian and Muslim forces are overshadowing the fact that the Serbian aggression against the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina still remains unchallenged and continues to pose the biggest threat to the Muslim and Croatian people living in that republic. These outbreaks of violence continue to endanger the lives and property of the civilian population and once again frustrate the efforts of the international community to force the Serbian side to accept and implement the peace plan.

We believe that both sides should be aware of the consequences of their actions and share responsibility for the hostilities. The offensive by Muslim forces on the Croatian inhabited towns of Jablanica and Konjic, did not draw enough attention from the Security Council or the international press. Fikret Abdic, a member of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina who gained the biggest support from Muslim voters in Bosnia and Herzegovina, said in his public address on 10 May 1993, that "all those Muslims who object that the Vance-Owen plan was made at the expense of the Muslim people and who want to redraw the plan by force, work d rectly against the Muslim people". Mr. Abdic also stressed that "the Vance-Owen plan for the resolution of crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina has no alternative".

While expressing our utmost concern for the precarious situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, I have the honour to inform you that the Croatian Government welcomes the cease-fire between Croatian and Muslim forces that has been established on 10 May 1993 at 1800 hours local time on the orders given by the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Alija Izetbegovic and the leader of the Bosnian Croats, Mate Boban.

My Government particularly underlines and welcomes the exchange of letters between Mr. Izetbegovic and Mr. Boban, through which they have agreed to start implementing the agreement on the functioning of the local authorities on a proportional basis and in accordance with the Vance-Owen peace plan and the joint statement of the two sides in Zagreb on 25 April 1993. My Government believes that the immediate implementation of these elements of the Vance-Owen plan between the Croat and Muslim people in their respective provinces is the way to overcome these tragic misunderstandings in the future.

As we have seen in the case of recent developments in Mostar and other areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina, any hesitation or delay to implement the Vance-Owen plan is making the peace process even more complicated. My Government therefore believes that the Security Council should immediately endorse the Vance-Owen peace plan and prepare measures for the enforcement of the plan.

I request your kind assistance in distributing this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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S/25749
11 May 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 MAY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to submit, enclosed herewith, a copy of the letter by the President of the Republic of Croatia, Dr. Franjo Tudjman, addressed to the President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Alija Izetbegovic, and to the President of the Croatian Community of Herzeg-Bosna, Mr. Mate Boban.

I would be grateful if you would provide for the distribution of this letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 10 May 1993 from the President of the Republic of Croatia addressed to the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to Mr. Mate Boban

Alarmed and deeply concerned about the renewed widening of conflicts between Croats and Muslims in certain parts of Bosnia-Herzegovina, I wish to appeal to you with the following

MESSAGE

After thorough and open talks on the night of 24/25 April 1993 in Zagreb you signed the Joint Statement on the removal of any misunderstandings between Croats and Muslims in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the formation of a joint command of the Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina and HVO (Croatian Defence Council), a document co-signed by your subordinate Generals Sefer Halilović and Milivoj Petković.

This agreement was also co-signed by myself as a witness in presence of the Co-Chairman of the Conference on the Former Yugoslavia Lord David Owen.

These conflicts did indeed cease in the days following the signing of the statement, but then they again worsened in alarming proportions, and if they continue, they may provoke tragic consequences for both peoples and play into the hands of no one other than the Serbian aggressor.

Since then Croatia has already taken some steps in an attempt to prevent further conflicts:

1. The Croatian Parliament assigned to Bosnia-Herzegovina a multi-party parliamentary delegation, which has as yet not been enabled to visit the crisis areas;

2. During my recent visit to Turkey we reached an agreement to send to Bosnia-Herzegovina a joint Turkish-Croatian governmental delegation which will embark in the next days on a mission of goodwill to calm the conflicts and restore mutual trust;

3. Yesterday, 9 March 1993, I agreed with Mr. Šefko Omerbašić, President of the Meshihat of the Islamic Community of Croatia and Slovenia, that he join the group of Croatian representatives and go to Bosnia-Herzegovina, also with the task to act in the interest of the establishment of peace and cooperation between Croats and Muslims.

I also wish to remind you of the cooperation agreements between Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina signed in Zagreb on 21 July 1992 and in New York on 21 September 1992 in which we agreed on our viewpoints in relation to the struggle against the Serbian aggressor assisted by the former Yugoslav Army.

I strongly condemn the armed conflicts between Croats and Muslims in Bosnia-Herzegovina, irrespective of which party has caused them.

I call upon you to do your utmost in order to put an end to these conflicts, to ensure cooperation between Muslim and Croatian forces, i.e., between the Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina and HVO in their joint struggle against the Serbian aggressor and the creation of preconditions for the peace action by the international community to be feasible and successful.

In particular I appeal to all Muslims offered protection and asylum in Croatia during this aggression to influence their compatriots to refrain from any conflicts with Croats and to ensure their mutual cooperation. I also call upon all Croats in Bosnia-Herzegovina not to allow themselves to be fooled by provocations and to do their best to avoid this highly detrimental conflict.

Once again I appeal to you to immediately order all your commanders and units to end all conflicts without any delay and to start cooperation in the spirit of the agreements and statements already signed.

President

(Signed) Dr. Franjo TUDJMAN

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S/25750
13 May 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 13 MAY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I should like to refer to our letter of 10 December 1992 concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 778 (1992), and to request for its circulation as a document of the Security Council.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 10 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like to refer to your note of 14 October 1992 concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 778 (1992). In this regard, and pursuant to operative paragraphs 3 and 13, Kuwait has decided to make a voluntary contribution of $20 million to the escrow account, for which a cheque is hereby enclosed. I should like to underline that Kuwait has indicated its preference that 30 per cent of this contribution be earmarked to the Compensation Fund, and that in allocating the remainder of the contribution, sufficient funds be made available to the following activities as hereby prioritized: costs of the Boundary Commission, costs of the return of Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq, costs of humanitarian activities in Iraq, and the cost of tasks authorized by section C of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Furthermore, Kuwait is of the understanding that in making this contribution, operative paragraph 9 of Security Council resolution 778 shall be applicable.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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11 May 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 MAY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter dated 10 May 1993, to His Excellency Mr. Yuliy M. Vorontsov, President of the Security Council of the United Nations, addressed to him by His Excellency Mr. Tofik Gassymov, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan, as received by telex.

I would be grateful if you could have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Letter dated 10 May 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan addressed to the President of the Security Council

United Nations Security Council resolution 822 (1993), whose adoption was welcomed by the Azerbaijani Republic, should, in our opinion, make a substantial contribution to advancing the process of the peaceful settlement of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict.

As you are aware, this process has been seriously impeded and even sabotaged by the invasion by Armenian armed forces and the occupation of Azerbaijani territories. It is precisely for this reason that we attach extreme importance to the resolution, which demands the withdrawal of occupying forces from Azerbaijani territories.

The situation which has arisen after the adoption of the resolution, however, with the Armenian side refusing to comply with the requirements of the Security Council and attempting to set in motion protracted negotiations around a decision which has already been adopted, renders essential the urgent adoption of appropriate measures by the Council.

Highly appreciating the decision by the Council to remain actively seized of the question of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict, I have the honour to ask you to accelerate the process of dispatching a United Nations mission to assess the situation in the region and to observe the withdrawal of Armenian forces from the occupied Azerbaijani districts.

I believe that an evaluation by independent experts, with specialized professional experience, of the situation not only in the Kelbajar and Lachin districts of Azerbaijan, but also in other Azerbaijani districts on the Armenian border which have been attacked or occupied by Armenian armed forces, will ensure a more comprehensive treatment in the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council of the real state of affairs in the region and the nature of relations between Armenia and Azerbaijan.

In this connection, I ask you to pay particular attention to the situation in the following districts and settlements of Azerbaijan.

I. Districts and settlements of the Azerbaijani Republic occupied as a result of the invasion of the territory of Azerbaijan, mounted from the territory of Armenia by armed forces of the Republic of Armenia

In the Zangelan district in the south-west of Azerbaijan (on the border with the Republic of Armenia) the following settlements have been occupied: Gazanchy, Seidlyar, Kundgyshlak, Agkend, Pirveils, Derely, Djanbar, Yukhary Kyoyaly.

In the Kazakh district in the south-west of Azerbaijan (on the border with the Republic of Armenia) the following settlements have been occupied: Barkhudarly, Ashagi Askipara, Sofulu, Kheirimly, Yukhary Askipara, Baganis Airym.

In the Nakhichevan region of Azerbaijan (surrounded by the territory of Armenia) the village of Kyarki has been occupied.

In all, 15 settlements have been occupied in the said districts, which border only on the Republic of Armenia.

II. Districts and settlements of the Azerbaijani Republic subjected to bombardment and gunfire from the territory of the Republic of Armenia

In the following settlements, extensive damage has been caused by shelling and the population has been partially or completly evacuated.

In the Zangelan district: Akbiz, Ashagi Emizly, Orta Emizly, Yukhary Emizly, Karababa, Kuyuderekheshteb, Otuzinji, Sheiflyu, Shaefly, Yusiflar, Karagel, Kechikly, Shotariz, Beshdaly, Malatneshin, Kollu Gyshlag, Sobu, Meshadi Ismailly, Razdere, Veshnaly and the town of Zangelan;

In the Kazakh district: Kemerly Farakhly, Kushchu Airym, Mazanly, Abbas Beily, Allout, Kyzylgajyly, Djafarly and Bala Djafarly;

In the Akstafa district: Tatly and Kegnakyshlak;

In the Tauz district: Gajally, Myulkyulyu, Alibeily, Agdam, Chokhanabi, Asrikjirdakhan, Agbulak, Kiran, Munjuglu and Kosha;

In the Kedabek district: Karalar, Novosaratovka, Karabeller, Gajilar, Eiridere, Geyaly, Kollu, Shinykh, Karabaglar, Zallanly, Djujanly, Mutedere and Novoivanovka;

In the Nakhichevan region: Bicheneg, Kyukyu, Yukhary Buzgov, Ashagi Buzgov, Avush, Yukhary Aiji, Djagazur, Danzik, Gyunnyut, Sadarak and Numunavi.

For its part, the Azerbaijani Government is prepared to give every assistance in ensuring access by the plenipotentiary representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the above-mentioned districts, taking into due consideration that they are currently occupied by Armenian armed forces or being shelled by Armenian armed formations.

(Signed) Tofik GASSYMOV
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Azerbaijani Republic

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LETTER DATED 10 MAY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a statement dated 10 May 1993 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan, which was received by fax.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic

The Armenian armed forces are continuing their military operations in the territory of the Azerbaijani Republic.

In the past few days, beginning on 1 May 1993, population centres in the Kazakh, Tauz, Kedabek and Zangelan districts of Azerbaijan and the Sadarak district of Nakhichevan have been bombed and shelled from the territory of the Republic of Armenia. This has caused civilian casualties and considerable destruction.

While expanding its military presence and fortifying its positions in the occupied Azerbaijani territories, the aggressor is continuing to move into the heart of Azerbaijan, broadening the zone of military operations.

Half a dozen villages in the Kazakh district of Azerbaijan have now been captured by the Armenian armed forces, and another 10 are under the threat of occupation. The number of refugees has reached 7,000.

The Armenian forces are continuing their offensives in the Agderi, Geranboy and Fizuli districts of Azerbaijan.

The further escalation of aggression against Azerbaijan is accompanied by demagogic declarations by the Republic of Armenia regarding its non-involvement in the conflict in the territory of the Azerbaijani Republic. Yet such assertions are refuted by the very actions of the Republic of Armenia - beginning with the decree issued by the Armenian Parliament on 1 December 1989 concerning the annexation of Nagorny Karabakh, and ending with the direct military intrusion by the Armenian armed forces into the territory of Azerbaijan, and the occupation of Lachin, Kelbajar and other Azerbaijani districts, accounting for over 10 per cent of Azerbaijani territory. Armenia cannot fool the international community.

The Azerbaijani position derives from the generally accepted norms of inter-State relations, on the basis of which the Azerbaijani Republic demands respect from the Republic of Armenia for its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Committed to the principles and norms of international law, the Azerbaijani Republic has made and continues to make every effort to achieve a peaceful settlement of the conflict, enlisting international mediators within the framework of the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Republic of Armenia, however, through its illegal actions, not only is undermining such efforts, but also is casting doubt on the very prospects of a peaceful settlement, thus cynically defying the whole world community.

Even as it continues its military operations, Armenia is loudly calling for a cease-fire while at the same time maintaining its military presence in

Azerbaijan and doing everything to drag out the negotiating process, a major element of which is the working out of the mechanisms and regime of a cease-fire. Little else could be expected of the aggressor.

Having sabotaged the Minsk process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe by occupying Azerbaijani territory, the Armenian side is flagrantly violating the norms of international law. Above all, it is violating the Charter of the United Nations, for it is yet to comply with the Security Council's request to withdraw the occupying forces from Kelbajar and other occupied districts of Azerbaijan. Such behaviour by the Republic of Armenia aggravates the adverse consequences of the evolving situation.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic vigorously protests the actions of the Republic of Armenia, and appeals to the United Nations Security Council to take strong and decisive measures to restrain the aggressor and defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan.